(XXXIXth YEAR.) THE (No. 1959.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1784.

BOSTON, *July* 1.

ON the 12th inſt. died at Groton, in the ſtate of Connecticut, Mrs. Anne Latham, widow, aged 103 years and two months. She had until a few days before her death, enjoyed a remarkable ſhare of health, and expired almoſt without pain; her underſtanding was even vigorous to the laſt; the ſenſe of hearing was a little decayed but her eye-ſight was ſuch that two days before her laſt illneſs ſhe hemmed ſome napkins and read without the leaſt difficulty in the bible without ſpectacles, which ſhe never made uſe of in her life. She lived to ſee four generations of her own children, amounting in the whole to 280.

WORCESTER, *July* 8.

We hear from Boſton, that one day laſt week, a gentleman of that town who was poſſeſſed of a large ſum of money, which was contained in a box, went a few miles into the country; and that during his abſence, one of his ſervants, a Heſſian, in whom he placed great confidence, tackled his horſe in a chaiſe, and ſaying his maſter had given him orders, brought the box from where it was depoſited and carried it off. It ſeems he had, unbeknown to the family, engaged his paſſage in a veſſel bound to Baltimore; he is ſuppoſed to have carried the box directly on board, and the veſſel ſailed ſoon after. He left the horſe and chaiſe on or near the wharf, and got off in the veſſel undiſcovered. He will undoubtedly be ſecured ſoon after his arrival, if the intelligence over land arrives before he effects a further eſcape, as an expreſs is gone after him. The box is ſaid to contain about 1000 pounds ſterling.

NEW-LONDON, *July* 9.

We have accounts from St. Vincents, that the Caribbs have again taken up arms againſt the Britiſh inhabitants of that iſland, owing to encroachments made by the latter on the lands which were ceded to the Caribbs at their treaty of peace with the Britiſh government ſome years ago.

HARTFORD, *July* 13.

There has lately been invented, and made upon an entirely new conſtruction, by a gentleman in this ſtate, a float, or water craft, rowed by two horſes. It arrived laſt Friday at the landing in this city. In the conſtruction of this new and curious machine, two ſcows are laſhed together, with a platform on the top of them; on this platform is erected the machinery, conſiſting of an horizontal cog-wheel and trundle-wheel, which being moved by two horſes ſlowly walking circularly on the platform, give motion to one water wheel on each ſide of the float. The water wheels perform the ſervice of oars, and carry the craft three miles an hour. The machinery is ſimple, not expenſive, and the whole eaſily managed. It has attracted the attention of the ingenious in mechanics, and is deemed an invention, which, if duly patroniſed and perfected, will be highly uſeful to inland navigation. The movement of this machine will be always certain, as it goes againſt wind and tide; it is expeditious, there being no loſs of time in the motion, as in the interrupted impetus of oars; it is cheap, as one horſe will perform the ſervice of ſix or eight men.

NEW-YORK, *July* 12.

Abraham Revere, late the occupier of the tea-water pump, hanged himſelf in the garret of his houſe, in Warren-ſtreet, on Thurſday laſt. The coroner's inqueſt ſat upon the body, and brought in their verdict, lunacy. This man lived ſome time at Tarry-town, and was reputed a good whig, but when the Britiſh came up there he thought proper to join them, not without incurring a violent ſuſpicion of being inſtrumental in carrying away his neighbours goods. Shortly after the peace, he ſunk into a deſpondency, attended with fits of inſanity, owing, as was generally ſuppoſed, to the remorſe which he felt from reflecting upon his apoſtaſy. As a cure for this diſorder, he was perſuaded to viſit his place in Tarry-town; but here bad was made worſe, for his injured neighbours aſſembled as ſoon as he arrived, and gave him a coat of tar and feathers; this treatment ſo aggravated his deſpair, that he ſoon after made an unſucceſsful attempt to drown himſelf, by jumping from a veſſel into the river. It became now the duty of his family to watch him cloſely, but on Thurſday his daughter left him in his room lying upon the bed, and about twelve minutes after he was diſcovered hanging in the garret. At the houſe he lately occupied, a paper was found in the cloſet, by which it appeared, that he carried on a clandeſtine correſpondence with the Britiſh in the year 1776, although no man's voice was at that time louder in behalf of the injured rights of his country. We have at preſent too many ſuch maſked friends amongſt us.

We are informed from the back ſettlements, that a number of robbers have been diſcovered about the Ohio, who rob the inhabitants of cattle, negroes, and any thing they can lay their hands on. Five have lately been killed, and two wounded and taken, who diſcover their number to be about eighty-five.

Notwithſtanding the preſent peace was the only event that could prevent the tottering empire of Britain from annihilation; yet that kingdom, as if bent on her deſtruction, is practiſing every method to bring herſelf again into a ſtate of warfare. Accuſtomed ſo long to acts of deſpotiſm and tyranny, ſhe wantonly ſports with the freedom of mankind; and, though perſuaded her ruin will be connected with the iſſue, yet ſhe commits them without heſitation or remorſe. Inſtances of this conduct are numerous. India preſents a picture too ſhocking to behold long enough for deſcription. Ireland ſtands ſecond on the catalogue of her enormities. Amidſt a variety of abuſes, the moſt recent is the attack lately made on the franchiſes of the citizen, inveſted in the freedom of the preſs. For upwards of a century before the late revolution of America from England, Ireland, firſt in loyalty and reſpect, and foremoſt in exertion, groaned under the weight of almoſt every burthen that a jealous neighbour could inflict. When Americans nobly dared to ſet bounds to the inroads of deſpotiſm, and boldly aſcertained the rights of man, Ireland caught a ſpark from the flame, and looſened ſeveral of the manacles that reſtricted her happineſs; England, with an hypocritical openneſs, heard her complaints, and ſtretched out the hand of alleviation, but it was only to have the opportunity, when the war ſubſided, to double her pretenſions, and augment her ſhackles. The event has fully verified the aſſertion. Theſe late uſurpations have ſet all Ireland in a flame. Where it will end, or what will be the conſequences, time muſt determine; but if we may judge from precedents, we may venture to aſſert, that if the ſanguinary gore is not now running, a civil war is not far diſtant. Ireland looks up to the illuſtrious monarch of France as a patron; and we know that to relieve the diſtreſſed, and make mankind happy, are the characteriſtics of that virtuous prince.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 20.

Saturday afternoon the large and elegant air balloon, lately brought to this city by the ingenious Mr. Carnes, was let off from the New Workhouſe yard. About ſix o'clock it roſe from the ground, and aſcended very majeſtically, amidſt the approving acclamations of thouſands of admiring ſpectators (the wind carrying it ſlowly to the ſouthward) until it got to ſo great a height as to appear to ſome no larger than a barrel, to others much ſmaller, and ſeemed then ſtationary, though rather inclining upward, when unfortunately it caught fire, and in a few moments was reduced to atoms. The ſtove or furnace, which was affixed to ſupply it with the proper air, fell near the New Playhouſe.

At the moment of its catching fire, the feelings of a number of people at a diſtance were much hurt, on the ſuppoſition of a perſon having gone up with the balloon; and their apprehenſions were increaſed by the falling of the furnace, which, to thoſe not near, preſented to their imaginations the dreadful ſpectacle of a man falling from an immenſe height. Happily, however, the apparatus which held the perſon broke near the ground, and he only ſuſtained a fall of about ten feet, when, had he gone up with the machine, he muſt, in all probability, have fallen as many hundred feet.

Every day evinces the diſpoſitions which prevail in France towards ſtrengthening the bands of commerce and politics between them and the United States.

His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, informed that the United States were not poſſeſſed of any harbour in the Eaſt-Indies, where their veſſels trading to China might refit, or where they might find freſh proviſions, has ordered, that the harbours in the iſlands of France and Bourbon (alſo called Mauritius) ſhould be opened to them, and that they ſhould enjoy there all protection and liberty, in going to and coming from China.

A well choſen collection of books is arrived at New-York in the French packet le Courier de l'Amerique; they are ſent by order of the king of France to his conſul-general, to be préſented to the univerſities of Philadelphia and Williamſburg. They have been given at the joint requeſt of the count de Vergennes, and of the chevalier (and ſince his brother's death) marquis de Chatellaux.

ANNAPOLIS, *July* 29.

By the ſhip Kitty, captain Bryſon, arrived at this port on Thurſday laſt from London, we have received prints to the 10th of May laſt, from which is collected the following intelligence:

COPENHAGEN, *April* 20.

In the firſt ſittings of the council of ſtate at which the prince royal aſſiſted, laſt Wedneſday, the king ordered the new plan of adminiſtration, which the prince royal had already ſubmitted to the approbation of his majeſty, to be read. The prince read it himſelf, with as much force as energy, and preſented it to the king, who ſigned it. The prince royal afterwards ſhewed the ſignature to each member of the council, and addreſſing himſelf to the count Molck, meſſieurs de Guldeberg, de Roſencrone, and Stemann, ſaid to them, "The king has no farther occaſion for your ſervices." Immediately after, M. de Roſencrants, general Huth, and M. de Stampe, who had been nominated to compoſe the new miniſtry, as alſo M. de Schack Rathlow, the only one of the antient miniſters of the council who has been retained, received orders to take their ſeats in the council, where the new plan of adminiſtration was read a ſecond time. The count de Bernſtorff, who has alſo been nominated member of the new council of ſtate, being abſent, an eſtafette was diſpatched to acquaint him with his nomination. After the council broke up, the prince royal ſent for the heads of all the departments, and when they were all aſſembled, he declared to them, that the orders of the cabinet were ſuppreſſed; and they were enjoined not to acknowledge any in future, unleſs ſigned by the king, and counterſigned by the prince royal.

PARIS, *May* 6. It is ſaid, that the courts of France and England demand of the divan permiſſion to trade on the Black Sea, which is navigable only from the equinox of March to that of September.

The Sphinx, commanded by M. du Chilleau, is arrived at Rochfort. The letters ſhe has brought from India adviſe, that Tippo Saib ſtill raiſes difficulties and delays to the definitive concluſion of the peace. That prince ſaid to general Macleod, "Engliſhmen and Frenchmen, the only point that divides you is the intereſt of trade; it is our ſpoils that you contend for; and thoſe attract you, becauſe they enrich you. You have ceaſed to fight, becauſe you have no more money. Return then to Europe, to œconomiſe the produce of your ſubſidies; you will afterwards come back to cut one another's throats among us, and tear from us our wealth and our products." This ſhews that the Europeans are well known on the three coaſts.

Some letters from Madras add, that mercantile avarice has made ſuch a progreſs there, that a deſcendant of Tamerlane begs at the governor's gate, who ſcarce gives him a few handfuls of rice, and does not bluſh at it. Twenty zemindars are begging alms on the great road; and their wives, left to the horrors of ſtarving, are obliged to follow the ſcandalous trade of public courtezans.

LONDON, *May* 14.

Extract of a letter from Paris, May 2.

"Notice is given to the ſuperintendents of the miniſterial offices in the different provinces of this kingdom, that his majeſty forbids the fabrication or the ſending up of any aeroſtatic machine, under pain of impriſonment; his majeſty ſtrictly enjoining ſuch perſons as are deſirous of making any experiment of that nature, to apply to him for a permiſſion for that purpoſe, which he reſerves to himſelf to grant or refuſe, as he thinks proper. A decree of police, dated the 23d of April, and publiſhed yeſterday, prohibits the conſtructing or raiſing of any balloon to which are hung lamps of ſpirits of wine, or any other combuſtible matter. The above ordinance alſo forbids the raiſing of any other balloon, without previous permiſſion. The reaſons for theſe prohibitions are, the dangers which are likely to follow from the falling of theſe machines upon thatched houſes, hay-ſtacks, or other inflammable materials. Theſe precautions are not intended, however, to let this ſublime diſcovery fall into neglect, but only that the experiments ſhould be confined to the direction of intelligent perſons."

Yeſterday morning arrived in the river five ſhips bearing the thirteen ſtripes, from New-York, South-Carolina, and other parts of America.

According to the laſt letters from Berlin, the king of Pruſſia is attacked by ſo violent a fit of the gout, that, notwithſtanding the ſurpriſing fortitude and reſolution with which that monarch had reſiſted all former afflictions, he is at length under the neceſſity of confining himſelf to his bed.

May 15. There is now little doubt remaining of the Dutch ratification of the peace taking place in the courſe of a very few days.

Yeſterday arrived a mail from New York, which was brought over in the Greyhound packet-boat, captain Dunn, in 25 days to Falmouth.

May 17. Earl Cornwallis is ſaid to be in treaty with miniſters to go out to India to ſucceed Mr. Haſtings as governor general of Bengal. The noble earl, report ſays, makes it a peremptory condition, that by the new bill for the ſettlement of the affairs of the eaſt, the governor-general ſhall have the power of a negative on all meaſures of the ſupreme council. This is his only peremptory condition, and there is no doubt but this will be agreed to.

Inſtructions are ſent to the Britiſh commander in the Mediterranean, to give the very earlieſt notice of any French or Spaniſh men of war paſſing the Gut of Gibraltar into the Atlantic ocean, whether they appear to be bound for a diſtant quarter or not.

There are at this time upwards of 300 ſail of merchant ſhips on their paſſage to England from America, the Leeward Iſlands, and Jamaica, which are expected to arrive in the courſe of this and the next month.

May 18. At the final cloſe of the poll at three o'clock yeſterday at Covent Garden, the numbers were,

For Lord Hood	—	6694
Mr. Fox	—	6233
Sir Cecil Wray	—	5998
Majority for Mr. Fox		—— 235

The certain minority againſt Mr. Pitt in the houſe of commons, at this moment, are 184 Engliſh, and 17 Scotch members; the whole 201.

Yeſterday morning, at half after 9 o'clock, the ſheriffs of Middleſex met at the Guildhall, Weſtminſter, and the ſucceſsful candidates, Mr. Wilkes, Mr. Mainwaring, and their counſel, ſcrutineers, and friends, likewiſe attended, when thoſe gentlemen were declared duly elected. The return was immediately ſigned by lord Townſend, and between twenty and thirty other reſpectable freeholders, and the court was then diſſolved. Not above forty freeholders attended this laſt ſtage of the buſineſs.

May 19. The univerſity of Dublin have come to reſolutions which it is expected will be followed by every public body in that kingdom, in favour and ſupport of their own commerce—the principal regulation of which

is in the form of a ſolemn covenant, not to purchaſe, for one year, any other than the manufactures of Ireland—obſerving however in a reſolution next following, that this agreement is to be conſidered as binding, only ſo long as the manufacturers ſhall obſerve ſtrict honeſty in their dealings.

May 20. The marquis of Graham, in his ſpeech of Tueſday laſt, introductory of his motion, "that Mr. Cornwall be elected ſpeaker," ſaid, the real ſenſe of the people could only be conſtitutionally collected in that houſe, and in the election of the preſent parliament the people appeared to have uſed more than ordinary circumſpection, to take care that it ſhould be ſpoken within thoſe walls; it therefore was incumbent on the houſe to chooſe a ſpeaker learned in the laws of the land, and in the laws, uſages, and forms of parliament; candid to hear with patience, capable of correcting error, watchful in guarding againſt informality, and firm in the execution of the various duties of his office.

The following is handed about as the ſtate of the new houſe of commons:

Mr. Pitt's old friends, - -	214
Mr. Fox's old ditto, - -	167
New members, - - -	153
Suppoſed to be abſent on former diviſions,	16
Double elections, - - -	6
Weſtminſter not returned - -	2
	558

Notwithſtanding the preſſures of the immediate public buſineſs, as the finances, Eaſt-India bill, and ſome others, it is obvious that there need be no delay of the leſs haſty, but not leſs important call of a parliamentary reform. In three weeks, for inſtance, only by the non-vacation of Saturdays, this great topic may be, with ſufficient deliberation, carried through the houſe of commons.

The ſtate of Geneva, notwithſtanding the French king's letter, and the withdrawing of his troops, is far from any thing like a ſure tranquillity; ſo much the contrary is the caſe, that emigration prevails there at preſent more than ever.

The new ſettlements in Nova-Scotia are going on with the greateſt rapidity. This diſtrict bids fair to be one of the beſt vents to our manufactures we have in the new world.

If there is not a great deal of exaggeration in the different reports upon 'Change, the commerce of this ſummer will far exceed that of any other period.

By the Dutch mail, we have received a copy of a circular letter ſent to the ſtates of the reſpective provinces, by his moſt ſerene highneſs the prince of Orange, expoſtulating with the ſaid ſtates concerning the miſtruſt that had viſibly appeared, both during and ſince the late war with England, amongſt all ranks of people, the ſuſpicion levelled at him and his adminiſtration, and even the heavy but unſupported charges brought againſt him perſonally. He therein claims it as a right inherent to his perſon and family, to be maintained and properly ſupported in the dignity, rights, and prerogative of ſtadtholder, as any attempt againſt it is a palpable infringement of the very conſtitution of the republic. His highneſs enters next into a conciſe, clear, and concluſive juſtification of his conduct during and ſince the war, and concludes by offering his hearty concurrence in aſſiſting the ſtates to remove effectually the abuſes complained of, and heartily to co-operate in reſtoring amongſt the reſpective ſtates that ſpirit of peace and harmony ſo eſſential to the ſupport of their independence, and the proſperity of the republic at large.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, May 14.

"On this morning the ſecond battalion of the Dutch guards, and that of the Swiſs guards, will ſet out for Breda.

"The prince has publiſhed an ordinance, ordering all officers of every rank to join their reſpective regiments as ſoon as poſſible, and that all furloughs are revoked.

"It is ſaid, that it was propoſed in the laſt aſſembly of the ſtates, to conclude an alliance with France; upon which ſubject debates ran very high. Some were of opinion, that a formal and reciprocal alliance ſhould be entered into, whilſt others thought a treaty of amity and commerce ſufficient."

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Yeſterday his majeſty went in ſtate to the houſe of peers, and being ſeated on the throne, the gentleman uſher of the black rod went to the houſe of commons, and returned with the new elected ſpeaker and ſeveral members, who being at the bar, the ſpeaker addreſſed his majeſty as follows:

"Moſt gracious ſovereign,

"In obedience to your majeſty's commands, the commons of Great Britain have proceeded to the election of one their members to be their ſpeaker, and the choice has fallen upon me, whom they now preſent to you for your royal approbation."

The lord chancellor then acquainted the ſpeaker, "That his majeſty was perfectly ſatisfied with the choice the commons had made, and doth confirm you to be their ſpeaker."

The ſpeaker then requeſted "a grant of all their antient rights and privileges." The chancellor then ſaid, "That in purſuance of their requeſt, his majeſty was alſo pleaſed to grant and allow them all their antient rights and privileges.

The above ceremony being over, his majeſty was pleaſed to make the following moſt gracious ſpeech:

"My lords and gentlemen,

"I have the greateſt ſatisfaction in meeting you in parliament at this time, after recurring, in ſo important a moment, to the ſenſe of my people. I have a juſt and confident reliance, that you are animated with the ſame ſentiments of loyalty, and the ſame attachment to our excellent conſtitution, which I have had the happineſs to ſee ſo fully manifeſted in every part of the kingdom. The happy effects of ſuch a diſpoſition will, I doubt not, appear in the temper and wiſdom of your deliberations, and in the diſpatch of the important objects of public buſineſs which demand your attention. It will afford me peculiar pleaſure to find, that the exerciſe of the power, entruſted to me by the conſtitution, has been productive of conſequences ſo beneficial to my ſubjects, whoſe intereſts and welfare are always neareſt my heart.

"Gentlemen of the houſe of commons,

"I have ordered the eſtimates for the current year to be laid before you; and I truſt to your zeal and affection to make ſuch proviſions for their farther ſupply, and for the application of the ſums granted in the laſt parliament, as may appear to be neceſſary.

"I ſincerely lament every addition to the burthens of my people; but they will, I am perſuaded, feel the neceſſity, after a long and expenſive war, of effectually providing for the maintenance of the national faith and our public credit, ſo eſſential to the power and proſperity of the ſtate.

"My lords and gentlemen,

"The alarming progreſs of frauds in the revenue, accompanied in ſo many inſtances with violence, will not fail, on every account, to excite your attention. I muſt, at the ſame time, recommend to your moſt ſerious conſideration to frame ſuch commercial regulations, as may appear neceſſary in the preſent moment. The affairs of the Eaſt-India company form an object of deliberation, deeply connected with the general intereſts of the country. While you feel a juſt anxiety to provide for the good government of our poſſeſſions in that part of the world, you will, I truſt, never loſe ſight of the effect, which any meaſure to be adopted for that purpoſe, may have on our own conſtitution, and our deareſt intereſts at home. You will find me always deſirous to concur with you in ſuch meaſures, as may be of laſting benefit to my people; I have no wiſh but to conſult their proſperity, by a conſtant attention to every object of national concern, by a uniform adherence to the true principles of our free conſtitution, and by ſupporting and maintaining, in their juſt balance, the rights and privileges of every branch of the legiſlature."

As ſoon as the houſe was cleared of ladies (who in point of number far exceeded what had ever been preſent upon any former occaſion) the lord chancellor reported his majeſty's ſpeech, and the ſame being afterwards read by the clerk,

The earl of Macclesfield roſe, and deſired to ſtate to their lordſhips, in a very few words, what his ſentiments were with regard to the ſort of addreſs, that appeared to him proper, for the houſe to preſent to his majeſty, in return for his moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne, declaring that he ſhould feel himſelf extremely flattered, if their lordſhips opinion ſhould be found to correſpond with his ideas. The earl then took notice of the firſt part of his majeſty's ſpeech, in which mention is made of the diſſolution of the late parliament, an exertion of the royal prerogative, which his lordſhip aimed at juſtifying, by a ſeries of arguments, founded on the alleged neceſſity of the caſe. He ſtated that the violent contention of two parties in the other houſe of parliament had ſuperſeded all conſideration of the public welfare, and for a length of time impeded the courſe of the progreſs of all public buſineſs. That as the two parties were nearly equal in numbers, there was no other way of putting an end to a contention ſo detrimental to the general intereſts of the nation, but by an appeal to the ſenſe of the people at large, and that the manner in which the people had acted throughout England upon the late elections, and the feelings that had been expreſſed by them in every corner of the kingdom, ſufficiently proved the propriety and wiſdom of ſuch an exertion of the royal prerogative, and amply juſtified the appeal that had been made. With regard to the illicit practices that prevailed to the diminution of the public revenue, their enormous extent and fatal tendency in various points of view, were ſo notorious and ſo incontrovertibly eſtabliſhed, that there could be no doubt made of the neceſſity that preſſed for the ſeveral branches of the legiſlature to uſe every poſſible diſpatch in providing ſuch regulations as ſhould promiſe effectually to check the progreſs of an evil of ſo much conſequence to the very exiſtence of the empire. The affairs of India, his lordſhip remarked, called loudly for the attention of parliament, and his majeſty's goodneſs, in that part of the ſpeech, which ſo particularly recommended that while they were providing regulations for India, they ſhould ſtudiouſly preſerve a due reſpect for the Britiſh conſtitution, he thought, could not be too gratefully acknowledged. He laſtly remarked that his majeſty was in an eſſential manner entitled to the thanks of that houſe, for having, at ſuch a critical time, been graciouſly pleaſed to ſignify his royal determination, to maintain in equal balance, the rights and privileges of every branch of the legiſlature; this appeared to him peculiarly to call for the gratitude of their lordſhips, and, therefore, he moved, that an humble addreſs be preſented, thanking his majeſty, for his moſt gracious ſpeech, and aſſuring him of the conſtant ſupport of that houſe of parliament.

[The addreſs, as uſual, was a faithful echo of the king's ſpeech.]

Lord Falmouth roſe to ſecond the motion of the noble earl. His lordſhip confined himſelf principally to the firſt part of the ſpeech, adducing freſh arguments to juſtify the diſſolution of the laſt parliament, and to prove that his majeſty was entitled to the thanks of that houſe for ſo timely and ſo neceſſary an exertion of the royal prerogative.

The addreſs having been read from the woolſack, and the queſtion put upon it,

Earl Fitzwilliam roſe, and in a ſhort ſpeech ſaid, he could not by any means join in the approbation which the noble lords were willing to beſtow on the late very extraordinary exertion of the royal prerogative. He thought that inſtance of the exerciſe of the undoubted prerogative of the crown neither neceſſary nor juſtifiable; the laſt parliament had pre-eminently diſtinguiſhed itſelf for its integrity, its ſpirit, and its wiſdom. It had in a variety of inſtances proved itſelf worthy of the confidence of the people, and of the praiſe of the nation. Not the leaſt laudable part of its conduct was the having put an end to a ruinous and expenſive war, but ſtill more entitled to the applauſe of every well-wiſher to his country, was the degree of purity it had introduced into the practice of the conſtitution; a purity, grounded on an un-exampled ſelf denial, with regard to the purpoſes of ambition, emolument, and advantage. A purity that put it out of the power of miniſters, however wickedly inclined, however loſt to a ſenſe of their own honour, and dead to all feeling for the intereſt and dignity of the nation, to exerciſe a ſufficient ſhare of corruption to undermine and ſubvert the conſtitution. His lordſhip ſaid, that immediate regulations for the prevention of frauds practiſed, to the detriment of the revenue, were neceſſary, was a fact beyond all queſtion, and that the affairs of India called for a reform was a ſentiment in which every man muſt join. To the latter part of the addreſs, therefore, he had not the ſmalleſt objection, nor ſhould he propoſe any amendment. Indeed he hoped not any amendment would be moved, but as he could not give his aſſent to that part of the addreſs, which expreſſed an approbation of the late extraordinary exertion of the royal prerogative, he ſhould content himſelf with entering his proteſt upon his legs, againſt ſo much of the addreſs as touched upon that topic.

The queſtion was again put, and the motion agreed to, a committee was then appointed to prepare an addreſs, and being returned, lord Macclesfield reported the ſame to the houſe, and it was ordered to be preſented to his majeſty by the whole houſe.

Extracts from the journal of congreſs.

May 29. On the report of a committee, to whom was referred a note from the honourable the miniſter plenipotentiary of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, congreſs came to the following reſolution:

Whereas congreſs have been informed, by a note addreſſed to them by the chevalier de la Luzerne, miniſter plenipotentiary of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, of the 20th inſtant, and the papers accompanying the ſame, that a violation of the laws of nations hath been committed by one Longchamps, who calls himſelf chevalier de Longchamps, a ſubject of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, by a violent aſſault and battery by him lately made in the city of Philadelphia, upon the perſon of Mr. Marbois, conſul general and ſecretary to the above legation: And that although a warrant for apprehending the offender has been duly iſſued, in conſequence of directions given by the preſident of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, upon application to him made for that purpoſe by the ſaid miniſter, he has not yet been apprehended, but abſconds, and is ſuppoſed to have fled from juſtice into ſome other of theſe United States. Wherefore, to the end the ſaid Longchamps may be brought to condign puniſhment for his ſaid offence, and that the privileges and immunities of foreign miniſters, and of their families and houſes, be preſerved inviolate,

Reſolved, That it be, and it is hereby recommended to the ſupreme executive authority of each of theſe United States, forthwith to iſſue their proclamations, offering a reward of five hundred dollars, to be reimburſed by the United States to the ſtate paying the ſame, for diſcovering the ſaid Longchamps, ſo that he may be arreſted; and requiring their proper civil officers to arreſt him, and their citizens in general to be aiding and aſſiſting therein, that he may be brought to juſtice for his ſaid violation of the laws of nations and of the land, and all others may be deterred from the commiſſion of ſuch offences.

Baltimore-town, July 10, 1784.

ON Friday the 24th of September next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premiſes, will commence the ſale, by public vendue, of all that very valuable eſtate, the property of Joſeph Enſor, an infant, which conſiſts of 1040 acres of land, ſituated from two to four miles from Baltimore-town, part of which lies on Jones's Falls, and is laid out and divided into farms from 20 to 100 acres each, ſeveral of which have excellent mill ſeats, others beautiful proſpects, and a large proportion of meadow ground; on ſaid land are ſeveral fine ſprings, and the land in general is well timbered. There are alſo ſome valuable improvements, as will appear on viewing the premiſes; and the terms of payment are, one third in one year, one third in two years, and the remaining one third in three years. Bonds on intereſt, with approved ſecurity, will be required by,

ELIJAH MERRYMAN, } truſtees of
DAVID M'MECHEN, } Joſeph Enſor.

July 20, 1784.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Wedneſday the 1ſt day of September next, at Oxen-hill, oppoſite Alexandria, in Prince-George's county, Maryland,

ABOUT forty likely country born SLAVES, conſiſting of men, women and children. Among theſe are, three valuable carpenters and joiners, one or two cooks, and ſome houſe ſervants and horſe boys. Alſo a valuable ſtud, conſiſting of a high bred covering horſe, ſix years old, and remarkable for his ſtrength and figure, three mares, and ſeveral colts and fillies; their pedigree will be ſhewn atteſted on the day of ſale. Alſo a number of draught horſes and colts of a common kind; an uncommonly fine ſtock of cattle, chiefly of the Engliſh breed; a good ſtock of hogs, and ſome ſheep. Alſo all the plantation utenſils; among theſe, an ox cart, with ſix large, young, well broke oxen. Alſo a variety of valuable houſhold furniture, and among theſe an elegant chamber organ; a very elegant coach, with harneſs for four horſes. The terms are as follow, viz. For all ſums exceeding twenty dollars, three years credit will be given, upon giving bond upon intereſt, with ſufficient ſecurity, and conditioned, that unleſs the intereſt is paid annually, the indulgence will be forfeited; and for all ſums which may be paid down ten per cent. will be diſcounted.

THOMAS H. HANSON.

THE ſubſcribers have juſt imported, in the Kitty, captain James Henrick, from London, and are now opening, in the ſtore-houſe formerly kept by Meſſieurs James Dick and Steuart, an aſſortment of European and India goods, ſuitable to the different ſeaſons, which they will diſpoſe of, by wholeſale and retail, upon reaſonable terms, for caſh, bills of exchange, or crop tobacco.

CHARLES & WILLIAM STEUART.

Annapolis, July 22, 1784.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the ship Kitty, from London, and to be sold, wholesale only, for cash or tobacco, on the most reasonable terms, by THOMAS RUTLAND, at his store on the Dock, the following assortment of goods:

WHITE Irish sheeting; 9-8 Irish tick; 3-4, 7-8 and 4-4 Irish linen; 3-4, 6-4 and 8-4 huckaback; 3-4 diaper; 3-4 dowlass; curdled Russia linen; white and brown Russia drabs and 9-8 sheeting, demy cottons, printed calicoes, 2, 3 and 4 colour'd and pencil'd; fancy, light and mosaic foil chintz; narrow blue paste, blue and red, red or purple pullicat, and red or purple American emblematical handkerchiefs; 5-4, 6-4 and 9-8 cossas; white gurrahs; 6-4, 7-4 and 8-4 diaper table-cloths; 7-4, 8-4 and 10-4 damask tabling linen; long and clear lawns; 4-4 and 5-4 demy book muslin; spotted book muslin; 5-4 superfine sprigg'd muslin; 5-4 and 6-4 jackonets; 5-4 tanjebs; 5-4 striped and flowered doreas; putcah stripe, 5-4 demy cossea full and cossea medalion chintz; demy cambricks, chintz paterns pencil'd, and suit romals; half ell persians; sarsenets; serges; rich satin florentines; rich 3-4 satin stripe rush; brocades; lutestrings; rich Italian mantuas; rich double black and white alamode; French sarsenets; embroidered, muslin and dimothy waistcoats. Gauzes, viz. White thread, white net, 7-8 and 4-4 piquet, glossy plain, muslin cyprus, striped and spotted crape, inkle, spotted trimming, white lawn chain, 15-16 and 4-4 silk bordered, 4-4 riband bordered, 7-8 lave bordered and black handkerchiefs; 4-4 silk bordered, twill'd bordered, spotted bordered, lawn brocaded; 4-4 tiffany, saufflue patent, and patent net, white handkerchiefs; dresk seno, inkle spotted, plain and striped tiffany, and plain and brocaded patent net aprons Figured, 11-8 striped, striped and spotted, check'd and needle work'd lawns, fine needle work lawn aprons; black, white and check Barcelona and Bandanno handkerchiefs; black single and double, sarsenet, plain, striped and painted, china and gauze and satin figured ribands; ladies silk and satin embroidered, white leather and Morocco, and calimanco and maids calimanco shoes. Youths brown and white thread, womens white thread and white silk, mens white, brown and coloured thread, and plain and ribb'd white and coloured silk, hose; white silk gloves, and womens black, white and colour'd silk gloves and mitts; mens black silk breeches pieces. Youths and mens trimm'd and boys and mens bound felt, boys laced and mens plain castor, boys white trimm'd, mens beaver colour'd, hats; elastic bands; womens 4 breadth durant, 6 breadth silk and satin coats; ostrich feathers; ladies feathers and plumes; sprigs of flowers; osnabrig, shoe, and Scotch ounce thread; shirt and waistcoat molds; pins; cotton and silk laces; cruels; fancy waistcoat shapes; edging and laces; muslin and silk cravats fringed and laced; silk purses; ladies elegant embroidered and spangled satin housewifes and etwees; linen and cotton check; bed and bolster tick; blue check furniture; linen and cotton holland; cotton gowns; bordered quiltings and counterpanes; corduroys; velverets; jeans; jeanets; satin, beaver, duroys; figured drawboys; corded dimothies; Dutch, Italian, royal, and Elliot's cords; crocus and osnabrigs; sail canvas No. 1 to 7; carpets of different sizes and half ell carpeting; Cheshire and double Gloucester cheeses; china oblong dishes; tureens; flat, soup, supper and desert plates; sauce tureens and boats; salad dishes and bowls; baking dishes; pattypans; bowls of different sizes; basons; tea-sets, gilt, plain and elegant; breakfast-sets; 1 and 1-4 inch to 3 inch rope; 12 to 6 thread ratline, worming, towline, spunyarn, marline, houseline, whipping twine, store, sail and seine twine, leading lines, bed-cords, white rope traces, haling rope, seines, hand, log, and deep sea lines, Hambro' lines, bunting, tormentors, fix-gigs, winged harpoons; superfine foolscap, fine pot, thick and thin gilt and plain post, paper; Morocco and black Spanish pocket-books and etwees, plain, and edged with silver; best Dutch wax; Irish wafers; demy memorandum books; best black lead pencils; shaving and writing cases, in Morocco and black Spanish; pocket shaving cases, in black Spanish; best ground white lead; Spanish brown; yellow ochre; French verdegrease; best bright red paint; fig blue; Poland starch; flour of mustard; lamp-black; leaf gold; fine vermillion, &c. 2, 3 and 4 foot grindstones; black pepper, race ginger, mace, cloves, nutmegs, cinnamon, raisins, currants; bohea, congo, singlo and hyson teas; single and double refined sugars; 4 feet, 4 feet 6 inches, and 5 feet barrel guns; brass barreled blunderbusses; brass barreled holster pistols and coach guns; plain bolted saddle pistols and neat fowling pieces; IFg and HFg gunpowder; brads, nails, tacks; hoes, adzes, axes; hinges; bolts; gridirons, fire shovels and tongs, flesh forks, chamber dogs, pad and chest locks; shoemakers tools; box-irons and heaters; saws; gimlets; bricklayers and plaisterers trowels; drawing-knives, files, claw hammers, chisels, gouges, lathing hammers, saw sets, single and double jack screws; sheet lead; deep sea and hand leads; B and SB shot; marble mortars, 5 to 14 inches, with lignum vitæ and marble pestles; violins, guittars, and German flutes, with instruction books; steering and hanging compasses; Hadley's quadrants, spy glasses, hour to half minute glasses, solid and common joints; black and white denims; black ribb'd amin; broad clothes and trimmings, shalloons, queen's crapes, poplins, duroys, camlets, calimancoes, durants, tammies; tin sugar boxes painted, japaned pint and quart jacks; quart and pint pots; funnels; saucepans; dish covers; japaned candlesticks; lanterns; culinders; fish kettles, pudding pans, graters, &c. brooms, mops, house and tooth brushes; painters, plaisterers, cloth, &c. brushes; sieves; plate baskets; backgammon tables; iron and brass wire; wheat riddles; porter; fine old red port wine in bottles; Stoughton's bitters; buckrams; complete table services and desert; sets of red and green enamelled queen's china; neat and elegant vase and globe lamps; best pewter dishes, plates, porringers, wash basons, and measures; general assortments of earthen ware and glass, cutlery, hard ware, jewellery, and toys. 1

July 23. 1784.

JUST IMPORTED,

by the last vessels from London,

SOME fresh assortments of goods, among which are, a large parcel of James's powders for fevers, in ounce phials of Newberry, warranted genuine; best bark in powder; jalap; Glauber's salts; cream of tartar; ipecacuanha; rhubard; Daffy's elixir; the friar's balsam; Spanish flies; and other medicines; to be sold at Upper-Marlborough, by 10 3/6

BENJAMIN ODEN.

To be SOLD, for want of employ,

A HEALTHY, young, NEGRO wench, who has been used to houshold and kitchen work from a child, and has had the small pox. Enquire of the printers. 1 T. Gassaway

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A SOBER careful person, who will undertake the care of a billiard room, may meet with encouragement, by applying to the subscriber, at the coffee-house. 1

CORNELIUS MILLS.

A PETITION will be offered to the next general assembly, for making a good road, as strait as may be, from Frederick-town in Frederick county, through Crampton's Gap in the Blue Ridge, and by the mouth of Antieatam creek, to Swearingen's ferry, in Washington county; that being the best and shortest way from the said town, to the inland navigation of Patowmack, towards the western waters, and from the back parts of Virginia to Baltimore. J. D. Beall

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Charles county, July 20, 1784.

WENT away, on the 25th of May last, a small well set fellow, about 40 years of age, remarkably active, has a good set of teeth, and had on, when he went away, a country cloth jacket and breeches, new osnabrig shirt, and old hat; he went away in company with a couple of fellows who lived in St. Mary's county; if examined, he stammers in uttering some words, and formerly waited on Mr. Buchanan, merchant at Newport. Any person who may apprehend and secure the said fellow in any gaol in this or the adjacent states, is requested to advertise him in the Annapolis papers. The said fellow is most generally called and known by the name of Toby, though his name is said to be Tom. Any person delivering the said fellow to the subscriber, living at the glebe of William and Mary parish, shall have a reward of four dollars, if ten miles from home six dollars, and if out of the county eight dollars, paid by 1 10/ 13/ 1 JOSEPH SHAW.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

Fairfax county, Virginia, July 5, 1784.

RAN away from the subscriber, about six weeks ago, two slaves, viz. DICK, a stout lusty mulatto fellow, about twenty-two years of age, has large features and eyes, and a very roguish down look; he beats a drum pretty well, is artful and plausible, and well acquainted in most parts of Virginia and Maryland, having formerly waited upon me. CLEM, a well set black negro lad, of about nineteen years of age, has a remarkable large scar of a burn, which covers the whole of one of his knees. 'Tis impossible to describe their dress, as I am told they have stolen a variety of cloaths since their elopement. I suspect they have made towards Baltimore or Philadelphia, or may have got on board some bay or river craft. I will give the above reward to any person who will bring them to me in Fairfax county, or secure them in any gaol, and give me notice so that I get them again, or five pounds for either of them. 10 13/ 1 2

GEORGE MASON, jun.

Upper-Marlborough, Prince-George's county, July 22, 1784

STOLEN or strayed, about three months ago, a bay mare, about thirteen hands and a half high, four years old, with a blaze face, two hind feet white, a switch tail, not branded or otherwise marked, was bred at Mrs. Pemberton's plantation near West river. Whoever takes up the said mare, and brings her to the subscriber in Upper-Marlborough, shall receive four dollars reward. 1 10 7/6

HUGH LYON.

TAKEN up by James Bryan, some time last April, on Kent-point, a scow, 30 feet long and 8 wide, quite new, had a small punt and part of an old cable on board. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her way. 1 10 7/6

Charles county, July 10, 1784.

COMMITTED to my custody, the 8th day of this instant, negro Congo, who says he belongs to two Miss Johnsons, living in Stafford county, in the state of Virginia; there is a small blemish in one of his eyes. The owner is desired to take him away and pay charges. 1

CHARLES MANKIN, sheriff.

West river, July 12, 1784.

To be RENTED, and entered on immediately,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION in the neighbourhood of West river, and eight miles from Annapolis, containing 300 acres of land, a sufficient part of which is cleared, and in good order for either planting or farming, and a large proportion of meadow land, a part whereof is in timothy, and produces from 15 to 18 ton of hay yearly; this place bounds on navigable water, and has a large extent of salt marsh, has many fresh water streams, and a never failing spring of good water near the buildings; a variety of fruit-trees, with two good apple orchards, which will yield 2500 gallons of cider yearly. The improvements are, a brick dwelling-house, with two good rooms and a passage or entry on the lower floor, three rooms above stairs, and cellars under the whole house conveniently divided; a large kitchen, with a very convenient oven in the inside; a meat house, poultry-houses, stables, and a 40 foot tobacco house. This place will be let from year to year, or for a term of years.

Also one other plantation adjoining the former, and containing upwards of 300 acres of land, adapted to either planting or farming, a sufficiency of cleared land for either purpose, a great abundance of meadow ground, a part of which is reclaimed for the scithe, and produces from 20 to 25 ton of hay yearly, a great part of which is timothy; a large peach orchard, and an apple orchard that will yield from 4 to 5000 gallons of good cider yearly, with a variety of other fruit-trees. The improvements are, a large two story brick dwelling house with four rooms on a floor and a fire place in each, a large and airy garret, and good and convenient cellars under the whole house, divided as the first floor; a large and convenient kitchen adjoining the dwelling-house by a 16 foot passage or entry; the other buildings are, negro quarters, smoke-house, milk-house, stables, poultry-houses, a 50 foot tobacco-house, and a very good and convenient store-house; there is a spring of good water near the dwelling-house, several streams of fresh water run through the land, and a large range for stock. This place, as well as the former, is very convenient to fish, oysters, wild-fowl, &c. in the season; but both these places will appear to much greater advantage by being viewed, therefore the subscriber thinks any further description as to situation, &c. unnecessary.

The first mentioned place he would wish to rent as early this fall as he could, to give the person who takes it an opportunity of putting in winter grain; the last he would not give possession of till the first of December, there will be winter grain put in the ground, and a large quantity of hay, fodder, and straw, secured, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms to the person who takes the place; who may also have the stock of cattle, horses, hogs, and sheep, with the plantation utensils now belonging thereto; a few negroes may likewise be hired from year to year. This place could not be engaged for more than one year certain, but probably will be to let for several years on those terms. For further particulars and the terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

tf 2 JOSEPH COWMAN.

Charles-town, July 1, 1784

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Charles-town, in Cæcil county, intend to petition the general assembly, at their next session, for an act to empower the commissioners of the town to sell the vacant and forfeited lots, the marsh adjoining, and such part, or the whole, of the public lots on the water, appropriated for public uses, as they may think most conducive to the benefit of the town. Also to empower the inhabitants qualified to vote at county elections, to choose their commissioners annually or triennially. 4

Queen-Anne, July 20, 1784.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Alexander Burrell, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are desired to send them in properly attested, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment to

2 ELEANOR BURRELL, executrix.

June 17, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, to raise money for the purpose of building a court-house and gaol for Caroline county, at the place commonly called and known by the name of Pig-point, in the county aforesaid. 3

George-town, Montgomery county, July 5, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends preferring a petition to the next general assembly of Maryland, to confirm his title to lot No. 61, in George-town, Patowmack river. 3

CHARLES BEATTY.

April 5, 1784.

To be SOLD,

THE ſubſcriber's dwellings, with three hundred and twenty acres of land, within one mile of the town of Upper Marlborough, in Prince-George's county; they are pleaſantly ſituated, conſiſting of two brick dwelling houſes with a paſſage betwixt and a brick kitchen adjoining, all two ſtories high; they are very commodious, with great conveniencies ſuitable for a genteel family; there are all other neceſſary out houſes, ſuch as a waſhhouſe, negro quarter, corn houſe, barn, chaiſe houſe, and ſtables for twelve horſes, the whole being built within the ſpace of ten or twelve years; the land is well adapted for farming, having plenty of meadow and good grazing grounds with fine ſprings of water; there are about three hundred bearing apple trees, beſides fruit trees of ſeveral ſorts. The premiſes may be viewed at any time, and terms made known by applying to

14 JOHN READ MAGRUDER.

Calvert county, May 15, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sabeut Card, a languiſhing priſoner in ſaid county gaol, intends preferring a petition to the next general aſſembly, for an act to releaſe him from his preſent confinement.

0X

July 2, 1784.

STRAYED or STOLEN, on the night of the 29th of June laſt, from the paſture of Judſon Coolidge, near Marlborough, Prince-George's county, a likely bay horſe, about 14 and a half hands high, with a ſtar in his forehead, brand (if any) unknown, ſhod all round. Any perſon delivering ſaid horſe to me, near Bladenſburg, ſhall receive ten dollars reward.

3X J. BEALL.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living near Annapolis, on the 29th day of June, 1784, a mulatto man named Peter, 39 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, has a ſneaking down look, is a dark ſkin'd mulatto, has big eyes, and has loſt almoſt all his teeth. Had on, when he went away, a black and white country cloth jacket and white country cloth breeches, oſnabrig ſhirt, and an under jacket without ſleeves, of a dark colour; he has been unwell and looks poorly. Whoever takes up the ſaid mulatto man, and ſecures him ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive, if ten miles from home four dollars, if twenty miles ſix dollars, if further five pounds beſides what the law allows.

3X BALDWIN LUSBY.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are hereby forewarned from carrying him away; it is ſuſpected he will tell people he is free, change his name and cloaths, and paſs for a free man. He is a very great rogue, and it is likely will try to get by water, or paſs for a ſoldier who is coming to ſeek his pay. He may probably procure a ſoldier's diſcharge or a forged paſs.

THERE will be a petition preferred to the next general aſſembly of the ſtate of Maryland, for a law to eſtabliſh a warehouſe for the inſpection of tobacco at London-town, on South river, and for the appointment of an inſpector to ſuperintend the ſame.

5

Calvert county, June 1, 1784.

THE ſubſcriber intends to petition the general aſſembly, at the enſuing ſeſſion, for a law to empower her to open a road from her dwelling houſe through a corner of the land now occupied by Dr. Barton Tabbs, until it interſects the main road leading from St. Leonard's-creek-town to Prince-Frederick-town, where the court-houſe of the county aforeſaid ſtands.

6 MARY BOND.

Prince-George's county, June 16, 1784.

TEN POUNDS REWARD,

For bringing my SADDLE-HORSE to me at Upper-Marlborough.

HE was taken away at Whitſuntide, by ſome perſon who I fear never means to return him. He is a dark bay, neither docked nor branded, thirteen hands three inches high, well formed, no white ſpot or mark of any ſort on him; has a very fine long tail, and is remarkably ſpirited when under the ſaddle. There were ſeveral ſtrolling men who paſſed through here about that time, ſome enquiring the road to Alexandria, others to Annapolis; I fear ſome of them have taken him. Any perſon bringing him to me at this place, or delivering him to Mr. Samuel Hutcheſon at my plantation, ſhall have the above reward.

6X W. SPRIGG BOWIE.

July 19, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the next general aſſembly of Maryland, for an act to eſtabliſh a warehouſe for the inſpection of tobacco, at the old Inſpecting-houſe-point, on South river, where a houſe was formerly eſtabliſhed by law, and for the appointment of an inſpector to ſuperintend the ſame.

2

JUST IMPORTED,

In the NANTES, from LONDON,

And to be SOLD by the ſubſcriber, at Upper-Marlborough,

A WELL aſſorted cargo of Engliſh and Eaſt-India goods; among which are, mens and womens firſt and ſecond mournings.

I want about 100 hogſheads of the beſt Patuxent and Patowmack tobacco.

6 BENJAMIN ODEN.

In purſuance of an act of aſſembly paſſed laſt ſeſſion, will be ſold, at public vendue, on Monday the ſecond day of Auguſt next,

A TRACT or parcel of land, lying and being in Calverton manor, in Charles county, purchaſed of the commiſſioners for the ſale of confiſcated Britiſh property, by Joſeph Lyon, deceaſed. The purchaſer to give bond with good ſecurity, for the payment of one half within twelve months, the other half within two years. w 8

0X ELEANOR LYON,
HENRY LYON,
WILLIAM CANTER, jun.

Upper-Marlborough, July 8, 1784.

To be SOLD to the higheſt bidder, on the premiſes, on Thurſday the 12th of Auguſt next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

THE ſubſcriber's dwelling plantation, within one mile of Upper Marlborough, containing two hundred and ninety ſeven acres, whereon are two dwelling-houſes, a kitchen, and two tobacco-houſes, in tolerable good repair, a fine apple orchard of very latter fruit, with many other fruit-trees of different ſorts; the land is hilly, but plenty of fire-wood and timber, and where it is level is exceeding fertile, and grows very fine tobacco; there are thirty acres of meadow on it, ten of which are now in very fine graſs, and the reſt may be cleared with very little trouble or expence. One half of the money muſt be paid in a ſhort time after the ſale, the other on credit, with bond and good ſecurity.

3X WILLIAM WHITE.

Auditor's-office, Annapolis, April 7, 1784.

MANY fraudulent attempts having been made upon the public in order to obtain depreciation of pay, by men who had been ſoldiers in the continental army, but had forfeited their claim to it, either by deſertion, or after their diſchange had joined the Britiſh army and ſtaid: To prevent ſuch impoſition, the auditor of the ſtate of Maryland gives notice, that no certificates will be iſſued by him to, or on account of, any perſon whatever, without the original diſcharge is produced, or a certificate by an officer of the regiment and company to which ſuch ſoldier belonged at the time of his diſcharge, ſpecifying the times of enliſtment and diſcharge, and a certificate from ſome perſon of good character, who is well known in Annapolis, ſhewing his good behaviour ſince his diſcharge. And as forged orders have frequently been preſented, the auditor further gives notice, that he will not hereafter iſſue certificates to any other than the perſons themſelves on whoſe account they are iſſued.

16 C. RICHMOND.

Annapolis, July 7, 1784.

WANTED,

A JOURNEYMAN GUNSMITH, to clean and repair a number of arms. Any orderly perſon, qualified for that purpoſe, may meet with good encouragement, and a conſiderable time of employment, by applying to

4 JOHN SHAW.

To the PUBLIC.

WARM SPRINGS, at BATH, in Berkeley county, Virginia, June 13, 1784.

James Rumſey & Robert Throgmorton,

PROPOSE opening a very commodious BOARDING HOUSE, for the reſidence of ladies and gentlemen, who may honour the BATH, at the ſign of the LIBERTY-POLE and FLAG. Every poſſible attention will be paid, to render the ſituation of thoſe who honour them with their commands, perfectly agreeable.

3X

July 12, 1784.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Charles county, near Newport, on the 9th of April laſt, a negro man named PETER, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, 20 or 21 years of age; had on and took with him his winter apparel of country cloth, the warp cotton and filled in with yarn, which was much worn, but it is ſuppoſed he hath changed his cloaths; he is a ſenſible fellow, and probably will endeavour to paſs as a free man; he is a ſtrait well looking fellow, with large ears, and of a yellow complexion. Whoever takes him up and ſecures him ſo that I may get him again, ſhall receive, if in the county four dollars, if out of the county ſix dollars, and if out of the ſtate ten dollars; and any perſon giving information of any one who harbours him, on proof ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

2 EDWARD EDELEN.

Newport, Charles county, July 4, 1784.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 22d of June laſt, a negro fellow named JACOB, the property of Miſs Mary Corry; he is a cunning artful fellow, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, of a yellow complexion, his noſe high, which ſome call roach'd, not flat and broad like moſt of his colour, has a ſcar juſt above his noſe between his eye brows, and another on his cheek occaſioned by the tooth ach; one of his legs ſwells at times, which cauſes him to complain much, and ſometimes break out into ſores; there is ſomething to be remarked in his gait; as you follow him, you may obſerve his knees and ancles frequently to rub, and the calves of his legs twiſt out, which cauſe them to be wide between them; had on when he went away, a ſhort light brown coat lined or faced with red, an old oſnabrig ſhirt much to pieces, old cotton or linen breeches, old yarn ſtockings, his hat (if any) I cannot deſcribe, as he loſt his own at cards juſt before he went away; I am apt to believe he will change his cloaths, if he can get others at any rate, even by ſtealth, and endeavour to paſs as a free man, which he did in the late war, was taken up and put into Baltimore gaol, where Mr William Corry was obliged to prove him before he could get him; he had broke out of two gaols before that, and has made his brags that he can break out of any gaol. Whoever ſees the ſaid fellow one mile from home, from the date hereof until Chriſtmas next, without a written paſs from me, ſpecifying the time and diſtance he may go, and will take him up and bring him home to me, ſhall receive one dollar beſides what the law allows, if out of the county two dollars, if out of the ſtate three dollars, and reaſonable charges, paid by

3X JOHN COOKSEY.

July 12, 1784.

To be SOLD at public vendue, in Prince-George's county, Maryland, on Tueſday the 24th day of Auguſt next,

THAT beautiful and well improved plantation where the ſubſcriber now lives, lying within one mile of Queen-Anne pariſh chapel, 10 to Queen-Anne, eleven to Bladenſburg, fifteen to Upper-Marlborough, twenty-two to Annapolis, and thirty to Baltimore-town. There are ſeveral good griſt and ſaw mills within a few miles of this plantation; it contains 415½ acres of good fertile land; there are about 30 acres of good meadow ground, and great part of it may, at a ſmall expence, be put under graſs; the land is about half cleared and under good fences, in complete order for cropping, is divided into four fields, with good ſprings and pleaſant ſtreams of water running through each; great part of the remainder is well timbered and curiouſly preſerved, ſo as to be convenient to every part of the plantation; it is a healthy pleaſant ſituation. The improvements are, a good ſtone dwelling-houſe 32 feet by 18, with a cellar under the whole, a kitchen 18 feet ſquare with brick chimney, a negro quarter 24 feet by 16 with ſtone chimney, a good paled garden, three good tobacco-houſes covered with ſhingles, and have double ground tires; one of them is ſhedded, which makes good ſtables; all three houſes are in good repair; there are two other dwelling-houſes detached from the former; one is 24 feet ſquare with brick chimney, a good paled garden, and ſeveral convenient out-houſes; the other dwelling-houſe is ſmall. Few plantations in the ſtate exceed this for fruit of all kinds both in quality and quantity; of a bearing year, 12,000 gallons of the beſt cider may be made; the fruit-trees of all ſorts are young and thriving. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may ſee the plat, view the land and improvements, before the day of ſale, by applying to the ſubſcriber, and may have liberty to put in the ground a fall crop. Poſſeſſion will be given the firſt day of November next, and the terms made known on the day of ſale, by

3 RICHARD HIGGINS.

July 14, 1784.

To be SOLD by public vendue, on the 21ſt of Auguſt next, at South river ferry, if not diſpoſed of at private ſale,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 215 acres, within two miles of London-town; there is ſome meadow ground on it, an orchard of good fruit-trees, a dwelling-houſe and kitchen, and ſome other improvements; a navigable water within a mile, and plenty of fiſh, crabs, oyſters, and wild-fowl; fine ſpring water, and the place healthy. It is ſubject to a dower of one third of the intereſt upon the ſale. Whoever inclines to purchaſe may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber at Annapolis.

3X STEPHEN MOORE.

Annapolis, July 1, 1784.

JUST IMPORTED,

By JOSEPH DOWSON, in the brig LUCY, Captain WILLIAM DENNIS, from London,

A LARGE and very general aſſortment of dry goods, ſuitable for the preſent and approaching ſeaſons, which he will ſell, on very reaſonable terms, for caſh, bills of exchange, or tobacco.

5

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